

what steps the institutions can take to safeguard data, particularly genomic data;

(C) recommendations regarding areas where Federal agencies can coordinate to increase education to such private and academic research institutions that partake in science and technology research to ensure the institutions can better protect themselves from economic threats with a strengthened understanding of intellectual property rights, research ethics, and the risk of intellectual property theft, as well as education on how to recognize and report such threats; and

(D) other risks and best practices related to information and data sharing, as identified by the Working Group, including any gaps in current practice that could be addressed by congressional action.

(2) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Working Group shall submit a report that contains a detailed statement of the findings and conclusions of the Working Group, together with recommendations to update the National Institute of Health's Genomic Data Sharing Policy and subsequent nonbinding guidance regarding risks and safeguards for data sharing with foreign entities for research institutions in the field, to—

(i) the Secretary of Health and Human Services;

(ii) the President;

(iii) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(iv) the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(B) GUIDANCE.—The guidance provided under subparagraph (A) shall include nonbinding guidance for entities that utilize genomic technologies, such as whole genomic sequencing, for use in research or other types of individually identifiable health information.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the duties of this subsection, the Working Group shall consider all existing Federal guidance and grant requirements (as of the date of consideration), particularly with regard to foreign influences and research integrity, and ensure that all recommended updates to the Genomic Data Sharing Policy and subsequent best practices put forward by the working group not duplicate or conflict with existing guidance, as of the date of publication.

(d) POWERS OF WORKING GROUP.—

(1) HEARINGS.—The Working Group may hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Working Group considers advisable to carry out this Act.

(2) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Working Group may secure directly from a Federal department or agency such information as the Working Group considers necessary to carry out this Act.

(B) FURNISHING INFORMATION.—On request of a majority of the members of the Working Group, the head of the department or agency shall furnish the information to the Working Group.

(3) POSTAL SERVICES.—The Working Group may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

(e) TERMINATION OF WORKING GROUP.—The Working Group shall terminate 90 days after the date on which the Working Group submits the report required under subsection (c)(2).

SA 1961. Mr. ROMNEY (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 3213, add the following:

(c) PRECLEARANCE OPERATIONS AT TAOYUAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT.—

(1) EXECUTIVE AGREEMENT.—The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall enter into an executive agreement with the Taoyuan International Airport to establish and maintain preclearance operations in such airport pursuant to section 629 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1629) and section 103(a)(7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1103(a)(7)).

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to establish and maintain preclearance operations at Taoyuan International Airport in accordance with the executive agreement referred to in paragraph (1).

SA 1962. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III of division F, add the following:

SEC. 63. CRITICAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CRITICAL MINERAL.—The term “critical mineral” means a critical mineral included on the Final List of Critical Minerals 2018 published by the Secretary of the Interior (83 Fed. Reg. 23295 (May 18, 2018)).

(2) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term “Secretary concerned” means, as applicable—

(A) the Secretary of the Interior; or

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each Secretary concerned shall complete a review of all land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned that is subject to an administrative withdrawal from mineral development.

(2) CRITICAL MINERALS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the review under paragraph (1), the Secretary concerned shall use data of the United States Geological Survey and any other relevant Federal agencies to determine whether any land identified under that paragraph contains any critical mineral.

(B) SOLICITATION OF COMMENTS.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Secretary

concerned shall hold a comment period for private sources to share data regarding whether any land identified under paragraph (1) contains any critical mineral.

(c) LIST.—At the end of the 90-day period described in paragraph (1) of subsection (b), each Secretary concerned shall submit to Congress a report containing a comprehensive list of all land identified as subject to an administrative withdrawal from mineral development, including information on whether the land contains any critical mineral, as determined under paragraph (2) of that subsection.

(d) FINAL RULE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary concerned submits the report under subsection (c), the Secretary concerned shall issue a final rule to rescind the withdrawal for each parcel of land determined under subsection (b)(2) to contain any critical mineral.

(2) FINAL RULE.—Each individual rescission made by the Secretary concerned under paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a rule for purposes of chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Congressional Review Act”).

(e) AUTOMATIC WITHDRAWAL.—With respect to any parcel of land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned that is subject to an administrative withdrawal from mineral development, if the Secretary does not submit a report under subsection (c) with respect to that parcel by the deadline described in subsection (b)(1), the administrative withdrawal for that parcel shall automatically be rescinded.

SA 1963. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . . . FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION REPORT ON ESPIONAGE AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY THEFT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall submit a report on the potential use of 10-year multi-entry visa programs of the United States by covered nations (as defined in section 2533(c) of title 10, United States Code) to enable espionage and intellectual property theft against the United States to—

(1) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(4) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(5) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives;

(6) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives;

(7) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(8) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum,

an analysis of efforts by covered nations to exploit the visa programs described in subsection (a) and coerce individuals participating in such visa programs to aid in espionage or intellectual property theft by covered nations or entities under the jurisdiction of such covered nations.

SA 1964. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III of division B, add the following:

SEC. 2309. PROHIBITION AGAINST NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION FUNDING FOR FOREIGN ENTITIES OF CONCERN.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED NATION.—The term “covered nation” has the meaning given the term in section 2533c(d) of title 10, United States Code.

(2) FOREIGN ENTITY OF CONCERN.—The term “foreign entity of concern” has the meaning given the term in section 2307(a)(1).

(b) INELIGIBILITY FOR NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION FUNDING.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Director of the National Science Foundation may not issue an award to—

(1) a foreign entity of concern; or

(2) an applicant operating on behalf of a foreign entity of concern.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—For the purposes of subsection (b), nothing in section 2307(a)(1)(C) may be construed to prohibit a United States company or a company of an allied nation that maintains a subsidiary operation in a covered nation or a United States university that maintains a branch campus in a covered nation from receiving National Science Foundation funds at United States locations strictly because of the existence of such subsidiary operation or branch campus.

SA 1965. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. CHINA GRAND STRATEGY.

(a) FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:
(A) The United States is in a geostrategic competition with the People's Republic of China, a great power that is challenging the United States in the diplomatic, economic, military, technological, and informational domains.

(B) During the geostrategic competition with the Soviet Union, the United States articulated and refined its strategy to ensure ultimate success.

(C) President Eisenhower utilized experts from both within and outside the United States Government during Project Solarium to produce NSC 162/2, a “Statement of Policy by the National Security Council on Basic National Security Policy” in order to “meet the Soviet Threat to U.S. security” and guide United States national security policy.

(D) President Ford authorized the Team B project to draw in experts from outside the United States Government to question and strengthen the analysis of the Central Intelligence Agency.

(E) A model for United States strategy on a great power competitor is the January 17, 1983, National Security Decision Directive Number 75, approved by President Reagan, to organize United States strategy toward the Soviet Union in order to clarify and orient United States policies towards specific objectives vis a vis the Soviet Union.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should draw upon previous successful models of grand strategy to articulate a strategy that appropriately addresses the evolving challenges and contours of the current geostrategic competition with the People's Republic of China.

(b) CHINA GRAND STRATEGY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the President first submits to Congress a national security strategy under section 108 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3043) after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall commence developing a comprehensive report that articulates the strategy of the United States with respect to the People's Republic of China (in this section referred to as the “China Grand Strategy”) that builds on the work of such national security strategy.

(2) SUBMITTAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date on which the President first submits to Congress a national security strategy under section 108 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3043) after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress the China Grand Strategy developed under paragraph (1).

(3) FORM.—The China Grand Strategy shall be submitted in classified form and shall include an unclassified summary.

(c) CONTENTS.—The China Grand Strategy developed under subsection (b) shall set forth the national security strategy of the United States with respect to the People's Republic of China and shall include a comprehensive description and discussion of the following:

(1) The worldwide interests, goals, and objectives of the United States, including national security interests, within the context of the competition with the People's Republic of China.

(2) The foreign and economic policy, worldwide commitments, and national defense capabilities of the United States necessary to deter aggression and to implement the national security strategy of the United States within the context of the competition with the People's Republic of China.

(3) How the United States will exercise the political, economic, military, diplomatic, and other elements of its national power to protect or advance its interests and achieve the goals and objectives referred to in paragraph (1).

(4) The adequacy of the capabilities of the United States Government to carry out the national security strategy of the United States within the context of the competition

with the People's Republic of China, including an evaluation—

(A) of the balance among the capabilities of all elements of national power of the United States; and

(B) the balance of all United States elements of national power in comparison to equivalent elements of national power of the People's Republic of China.

(5) The assumptions and end-state or end-states of the strategy of the United States with respect to the People's Republic of China.

(6) Such other information as the President considers necessary to help inform Congress on matters relating to the national security strategy of the United States with respect to the People's Republic of China.

(d) ADVISORY BOARD ON CHINA GRAND STRATEGY.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established in the executive branch a commission to be known as the “Advisory Board on China Grand Strategy” (in this section referred to as the “Board”).

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Board is to convene outside experts to advise the President on development of the China Grand Strategy.

(3) DUTIES.—

(A) REVIEW.—The Board shall review the current national security strategy of the United States with respect to the People's Republic of China, including assumptions, strategy, and end-state or end-states.

(B) ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Board shall analyze the United States national security strategy with respect to the People's Republic of China, including challenging its assumptions and approach, and make recommendations to the President for the China Grand Strategy.

(4) COMPOSITION.—

(A) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the President first submits to Congress a national security strategy under section 108 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3043) after the date of the enactment of this Act, the majority leader of the Senate, the minority leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives shall each provide to the President a list of at not fewer than 6 candidates for membership on the Board, at least 3 of whom shall be individuals in the private sector and 3 of whom shall be individuals in academia or employed by a nonprofit research institution.

(B) MEMBERSHIP.—The Board shall be composed of 8 members appointed by the President as follows:

(i) Four shall be selected from among individuals in the private sector.

(ii) Four shall be selected from among individuals in academia or employed by a nonprofit research institution.

(iii) Two members should be selected from among individuals included in the list submitted by the majority leader of the Senate under subparagraph (A), of whom—

(I) one should be selected from among individuals in the private sector; and

(II) one should be selected from among individuals in academia or employed by a nonprofit research institution.

(iv) Two members should be selected from among individuals included in the list submitted by the minority leader of the Senate under subparagraph (A), of whom—

(I) one should be selected from among individuals in the private sector; and

(II) one should be selected from among individuals in academia or employed by a nonprofit research institution.